LAOZI

老子

Dolphin Books, Beijing
海豚出版社

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Dolphin Books, Beijing
海豚出版社 北京

First Edition 1996

ISBN 7-80051-896-5

© Dolphin Books, Beijing, China, 1996

Published by Dolphin Books
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Distributed by China International Book Trading Corporation
35 Chegongzhuang Xilu, Beijing 100044, China
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Laozi was the thinker of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) and the founder of Taoism. His writings called the "Laozi" form a classic of philosophy.

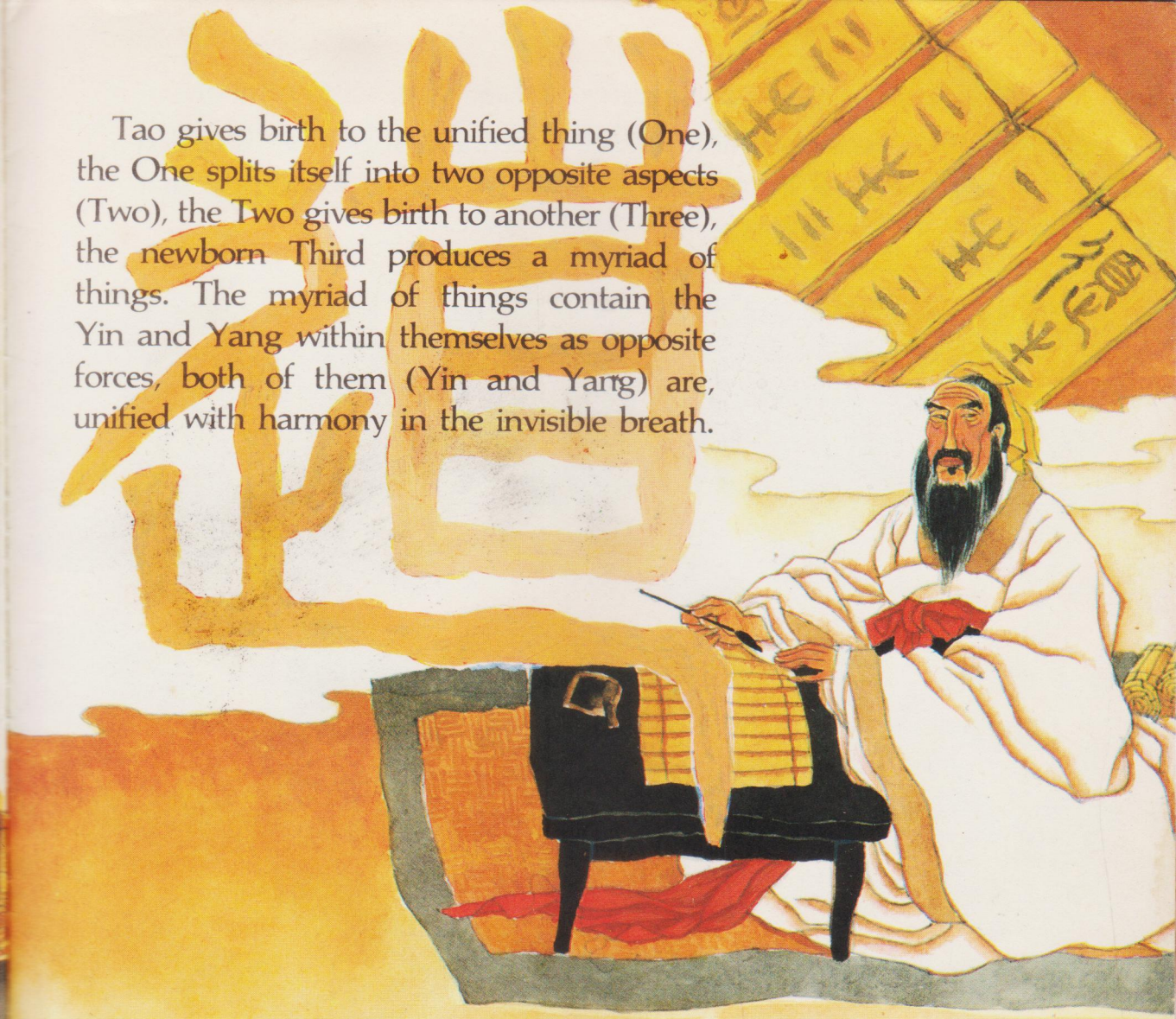
老子是中国春秋时代(公元前 770 – 前 476)的思想家,道家学派的创始人,他著的《老子》是一部讲哲理的名著。

By opposing each other, long and short are distinct, high and low contrast, sound and voice harmonize, front and back emerge.

原文：长短相形，高下相倾，音声相和，前后相随。

译文：长和短，相互比较才能体现；高和下，互相对照才有分别；音和声，由于对立才显得和谐动听；前和后，彼此排列才有顺序。

Tao gives birth to the unified thing (One), the One splits itself into two opposite aspects (Two), the Two gives birth to another (Three), the newborn Third produces a myriad of things. The myriad of things contain the Yin and Yang within themselves as opposite forces, both of them (Yin and Yang) are, unified with harmony in the invisible breath.



原文：道生一，一生二，二生三，三生万物。万物负阴而抱阳，冲气以为和。

译文：道生于太极之一，而一又会分为对立之阴阳，阴阳交合产生第三，又会发生无穷变化，就是天下万物。天下万物包含着阴和阳，由不见之精气把它们调合。

He who does not think himself superior is, therefore, qualified for leadership. It is precisely because he does not compete that nobody under Heaven can compete with him.

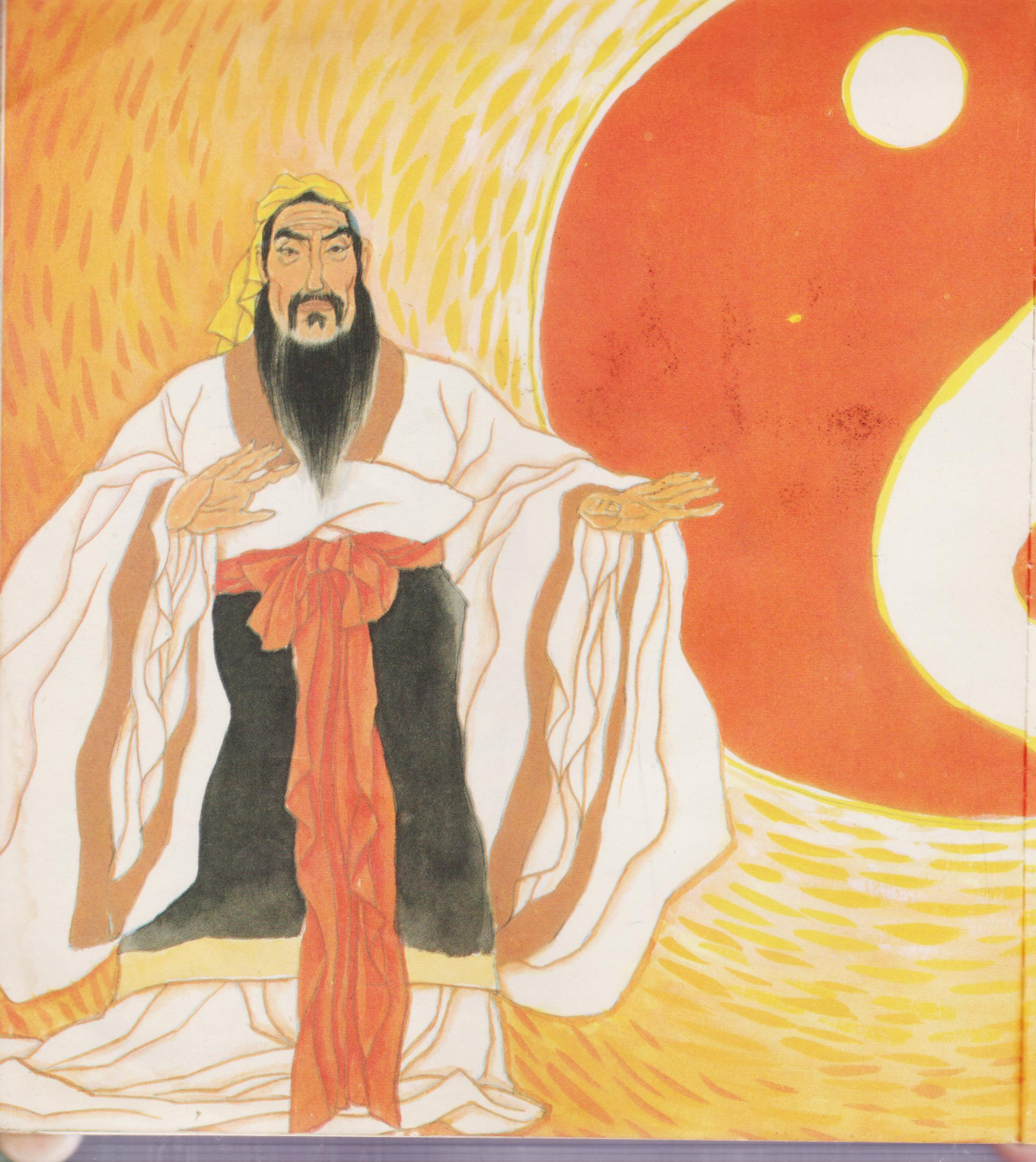
原文：不自矜，故长。夫唯不争，故天下莫能与之争。

译文：不自吹自擂总觉得自己如何了不起，所以才能功勋卓著无与伦比；不自高自大，所以能做百姓的首领。正因为他善于谦让不与人争，所以天下反而没有谁与之争高低。

He who relies only on his own eyes cannot see clearly; he who considers himself always in the right cannot tell right from wrong.

原文：自见者不明，自是者不彰。

译文：总以为自己的眼睛看得最分明，结果是什么也看不清楚。总以为自己的判断最为正确，结果是只会更加糊涂。



He who knows others can be called wise. He who knows himself is enlightened.

He who conquers others can be called physically strong. He who conquers himself is mighty.

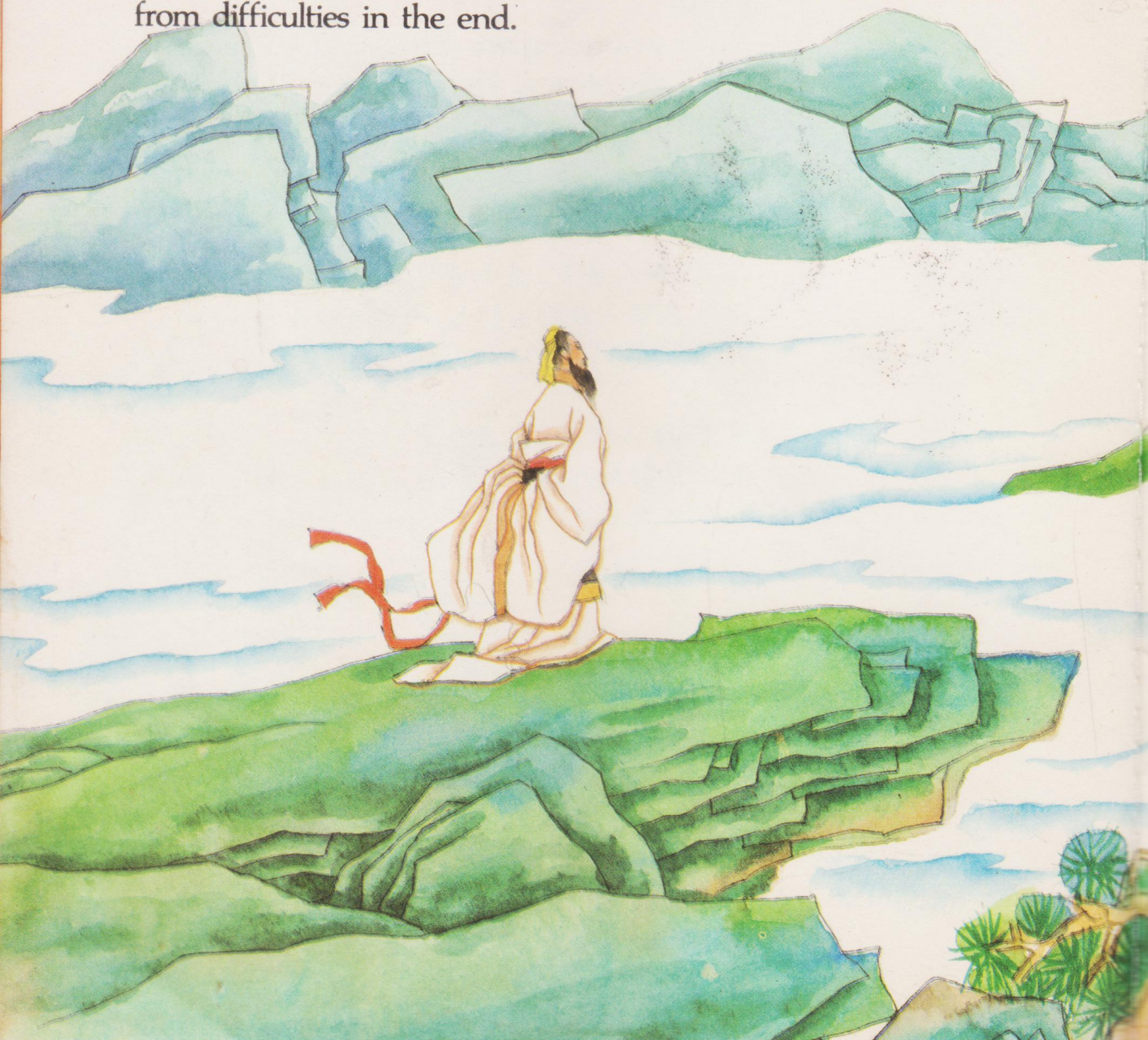
原文：知人者智，自知者明。

译文：能够了解别人的人，一定是有智慧的人；能够了解自己的人，一定是很聪明的人。

原文：胜人者有力，自胜者强。

译文：能够战胜别人的人，一定是有力量的人，能够克服自身弱点的人，一定是坚强的人。

Easy promises makes one lose one's credit, and thinking things easy leads to difficulties. So, the sage, though he is very wise, pays much attention to the difficulties. Therefore he is free from difficulties in the end.



原文：夫轻诺必寡信，多易必多难。是以圣人犹难之，故终无难矣。
译文：轻易作出许诺，一定会使信誉降低，总是认为事情容易，他的面前一定是困难重重。因此圣人十分重视困难，所以他最终能消除困难。

Therefore the sage knows without going through, understands without seeing, and accomplishes without doing anything.

原文：是以圣人不行而知，不见而名，不为而成。

译文：求学为的是获得知识，以求一天比一天增加。修“道”为的是去掉私妄，以求一天比一天减少。私妄减少而又减少，就达到了无为境地。

德行

Considering nonaction as an action, having no trouble as an affair and flavorless as a flavor. No matter how hostile others are towards me, I always repay them with virtue.

原文：为无为，事无为，味无为。大小多少，报怨以德。

译文：把有所为当作无为才是最好的无为，把有所事当作无为，才是无所不为，把美味当作无味，才是最好的美味。把大当作小，把多当作少，对别人的仇怨用德去回报。

He who is good at being an officer does not boast of his martial skills; He who is good at fighting does not resort to his rage; He who is skillful in winning against the enemy does not wrestle with them; He who is skillful in managing his men has a modest attitude towards them.

原文：善为士者不武，善战者不怒，善胜敌者不与，善用人者为天下。

译文：善于当统帅的人，看不出勇武的样子；善于打仗的人，看不出刚健的样子。善于战胜敌人的人，不与对方做无谓的应付；善于用人的人，在众人面前常常表示谦下。

Sincere words are not fine, fine words are not sincere. A good man is not eloquent, an eloquent man is not good. He who knows does not show off his learning, he who shows off his learning does not know.

原文：信言不美，美言不信。善者不辩，辩者不善。

译文：真实的话不漂亮，漂亮的话不真实。行为善良的人，不须用语言自辩，爱用语言自辩的人，行为不一定善良。

Therefore only those who value the world above themselves can undertake its important task. Only those who love the world more than themselves can be entrusted with its important task.

原文：故，贵以身为天下，若可寄天下；爱以身为天下，若可托天下。
译文：所以，把天下看得比自己生命还宝贵的人，则可以把天下的重荷交付于他；热爱天下超过热爱自己生命的人，才可以把天下的责任托付于他。

老子

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©海豚出版社　海豚出版社出版
（中国北京百万庄路 24 号）　邮政编码 100037
二二〇七印刷厂印刷
中国国际图书贸易总公司发行
（中国北京车公庄西路 35 号）
北京邮政信箱第 399 号　邮政编码 100044
1996 年（20 开）第一版　（英汉）

ISBN 7－80051－896－5/J·1311（外）
00780
88－EC－477P

Laozi, also Laodan, a native of Chu Kingdom of Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.), was the founder of ancient Chinese Taoism. His philosophical thinking centered on the idea of *Tao*. This book vividly displays Laozi's *The Way and Its Power* through pictures. Original texts with vernacular Chinese. It is suitable for children over ten years old and readers who are interested in the Chinese language.

老子，又名老聃，是中国春秋时期（公元前 770 – 前 476）楚国人，老子是中国古代著名的道家学派的创始人，他的哲学思想是围绕着“道”这一观念而展开的。本书通过画面，生动形象地介绍了老子的道德经。有原文并加以白话文译注。适合十岁以上少儿和对汉文感兴趣的读者阅读。

ISBN 7-80051-896-5

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ISBN7-80051-896-5

88-EC-477P